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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
EXPECTED AT 10:00 A.M.
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1981

STATEMENT OF

HENRY ESCHWEGE, DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE
AND TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES SENATE



115070

ON

[Provisions of S. 821,

*- A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION]*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

WE WELCOME YOUR INVITATION TO BE HERE TODAY TO DISCUSS
OUR WORK AT THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

AS REQUESTED, I WILL FOCUS MY COMMENTS ON THOSE ASPECTS
OF OUR WORK WHICH RELATE TO THE PROVISIONS OF S. 821, THE
PROPOSED FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT
OF 1981. THIS BILL WOULD (1) AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSION FOR A
THREE YEAR PERIOD INSTEAD OF ON A PERMANENT BASIS AS IS
PRESENTLY THE CASE, AND (2) ESTABLISH A SCHEDULE OF CHARGES
FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COMMISSION TO COMMUNICATIONS
PROVIDERS AND USERS. FIRST LET ME GIVE YOU A BRIEF SUMMARY
OF GAO'S INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS REGULATION.

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GAO INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT
IN COMMUNICATIONS REGULATION

DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, WE HAVE EVALUATED AND REPORTED ON A WIDE RANGE OF COMMISSION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDING BROADCAST POLICIES, INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES PLANNING, FIELD OPERATIONS, AND COMMON CARRIER ISSUES. WE HAVE ALSO REPORTED ON THE COMMISSION'S ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND ITS ACTIONS TO ESTABLISH A FEE SCHEDULE UNDER THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952. WE ARE CURRENTLY COMPLETING WORK RELATING TO (1) CERTAIN COMMISSION FACILITY LEASING PRACTICES, AND (2) COMMISSION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR REGULATING DOMESTIC COMMON CARRIERS. WE ALSO HAVE ONGOING A REVIEW OF THE COMMISSION'S MANAGEMENT OF THE RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM. A LIST OF OUR REPORTS SINCE 1976 IS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX I. IN APPENDIX II, WE HAVE HIGHLIGHTED SECTIONS OF OUR REPORTS WHICH RELATE TO LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE 97TH CONGRESS.

PERIODIC AUTHORIZATION OF THE
COMMISSION WOULD STRENGTHEN
THE REGULATORY PROCESS

OUR WORK IN COMMUNICATIONS REGULATION HAS STRONGLY DEMONSTRATED THE DESIRABILITY OF MAINTAINING CLOSE CONGRESSIONAL SCRUTINY AND OVERSIGHT OF THE COMMISSION'S OPERATIONS. (SUCH OVERSIGHT SHOULD INCREASE COMMISSION ACCOUNTABILITY, PROVIDE IT WITH INCREASED CONGRESSIONAL GUIDANCE, AND KEEP THE CONGRESS BETTER INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE COMMISSION AS WELL AS IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS GENERALLY.)

THE PERIODIC AUTHORIZATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN S. 821 AFFORD THE CONGRESS AN ADDED MECHANISM FOR OVERSEEING THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES AND FOR ENSURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ITS REGULATORY PROCESS. IT WOULD ALSO REQUIRE ADVOCATES OF CONTINUED REGULATION TO AFFIRMATIVELY SUPPORT THEIR POSITION AND ENCOURAGE THE COMMISSION TO THOROUGHLY EVALUATE ITS PROGRAMS AND ASSESS ITS NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES PRIOR TO A REAUTHORIZATION REVIEW. IN OUR JULY 1979 REPORT "ORGANIZING THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR GREATER MANAGEMENT AND REGULATORY EFFECTIVENESS," WE RECOMMENDED THAT SUCH A PROCESS BE ESTABLISHED.

OUR WORK RELATING TO VARIOUS COMMISSION PROGRAMS HAS ALSO INDICATED THE NEED FOR CLOSER CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT. AS TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE OCCURS, SUCH OVERSIGHT CAN BE PARTICULARLY VALUABLE IN REVISING REGULATORY POLICIES AND METHODS. IT CAN ENSURE THAT THE COMMISSION NOT ONLY DEVELOPS POLICIES WHICH REFLECT CONGRESSIONAL INTENT BUT ALSO TAKES ACTIONS NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THEM. FOR EXAMPLE, COMMISSION POLICIES TO OPEN DOMESTIC COMMON CARRIER COMMUNICATIONS TO COMPETITION ARE DESERVING OF PRAISE. THEY OFFER THE POTENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HOST OF NEW AND IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES. THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF SUCH POLICIES WILL DEPEND HEAVILY ON FCC'S FORMULATION OF RULES AND PROCEDURES TO PROMOTE FAIR COMPETITION AMONG ALL INDUSTRY PARTICIPANTS. TWO KEY AREAS IN WHICH ATTENTION IS REQUIRED--AS THE COMMISSION ITSELF HAS LONG RECOGNIZED--ARE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LONG-TERM COSTING

APPROACH AND THE REVISION OF ITS UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS. LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, HOWEVER, IN EITHER AREA.

CLOSE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT CAN BE A POSITIVE FACTOR IN ENSURING THAT THESE AND OTHER CRITICAL TASKS, WHICH MUST BE UNDERTAKEN TO CREATE A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT, ARE QUICKLY AND SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED. SUCH TASKS INCLUDE MONITORING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SEPARATE SUBSIDIARIES AND DESIGNING ARRANGEMENTS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE ALL COMMON CARRIERS FAIR, NON-DISCRIMINATORY ACCESS TO LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE FACILITIES.

THE ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT OPPORTUNITIES WHICH MAY BE REALIZED AS A RESULT OF PERIODIC AUTHORIZATIONS WILL BE EQUALLY VALUABLE IN OTHER AREAS--FOR EXAMPLE, IN GUIDING AND ASSESSING COMMISSION ACTIONS TO MODIFY BROADCAST REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AS ADDITIONAL COMPETITION DEVELOPS. CONGRESSIONAL GUIDANCE IS ALSO NEEDED AS THE COMMISSION REORGANIZES ITS ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE THE COST AND CONTROVERSY OF ITS ACTIONS--SUCH AS ITS RECENT EFFORT TO RELOCATE ITS HEADQUARTERS TO ROSSLYN, VIRGINIA.

IN ENACTING OVERSIGHT LEGISLATION, HOWEVER, WE BELIEVE THAT SETTING PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND EVALUATING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE ARE TWO CRITICAL ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR AN EFFECTIVE REVIEW PROCESS. THE LEGISLATION COULD, FOR EXAMPLE, REQUIRE THE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE THE CONGRESS WITH STATEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION'S GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PRIORITIES AS WELL AS PERIODIC REPORTS EVALUATING PROGRESS IN MEETING THESE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. SUCH A REQUIREMENT WOULD ALSO HELP

FOCUS COMMISSION ATTENTION ON THE NEGLECTED AREA OF LONG-RANGE PLANNING. THESE PROCEDURES COULD PROVIDE THE CONGRESS AND THE COMMISSION BENCHMARKS FOR FUTURE REVIEW DURING REAUTHORIZATION.

THE REESTABLISHMENT OF
FEES FOR COMMISSION
SERVICES IS DESIRABLE

SINCE JANUARY 1977, THE COMMISSION HAS NOT CHARGED FEES FOR ITS SERVICES. ONE MONTH EARLIER, THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS OVERTURNED PREVIOUS COMMISSION FEE SCHEDULES AND CALLED FOR IT TO CLARIFY THE JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEDULES AND TO RECALCULATE ITS FEES ACCORDINGLY. IN A MAY 1977 REPORT, PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THIS COMMITTEE AND THE THEN SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, WE STATED THAT THE COMMISSION COULD AND SHOULD RECALCULATE PREVIOUS FEE SCHEDULES, REFUND EXCESS FEES COLLECTED, AND ESTABLISH A NEW FEE SCHEDULE. WE NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONGRESS COULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE GUIDANCE IN THIS AREA BY EITHER AMENDING THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952 OR BY ENACTING NEW LEGISLATION. S. 821 WOULD BE IN LINE WITH OUR SUGGESTION.

WE BELIEVE S. 821 INTENDS THAT PRIVATE BENEFICIARIES PAY THE FULL COST INCURRED BY THE COMMISSION IN PROVIDING THEM A PRODUCT, SERVICE, OR PRIVILEGE. WE SUPPORT FEES ESTABLISHED IN THIS MANNER. WE NOTE HOWEVER, THAT IF SPECIFIC FEES ARE

ESTABLISHED LEGISLATIVELY THEN FLEXIBILITY TO ADD NEW FEES FOR NEW SERVICES WOULD REQUIRE LEGISLATIVE CHANGE. TO AVOID THIS, YET HAVE A FEE SCHEDULE BASED ON COST, SECTION 6(a) COULD BE REVISED TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH A SCHEDULE OF FEES TO RECOVER THE FULL COST OF SERVICE FROM PRIVATE BENEFICIARIES. REVISING SECTION 6(b)(1) TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSION TO ADJUST FEES AS ITS COSTS BY SERVICE CHANGE WOULD ALSO BE CONSISTENT WITH ESTABLISHING FEES BASED ON COST.

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS IN
COMMISSION ORGANIZATION AND
MANAGEMENT ARE ALSO NEEDED

TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE COMMISSION'S DECISIONMAKING AND ITS OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS, WE RECOMMENDED LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN OUR 1979 REPORT TO MODIFY THE COMMISSION'S SIZE, COMPOSITION, AND STRUCTURE. SPECIFICALLY, WE FAVORED REDUCING THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS FROM SEVEN TO FIVE, STRENGTHENING THE CHAIRMAN'S ROLE AS ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF THE AGENCY, PROVIDING FOR SENATE CONFIRMATION OF THE CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVELY ESTABLISHING THE POSITION OF MANAGING DIRECTOR AT THE COMMISSION AND LENGTHENING THE TERMS OF THE COMMISSIONERS. I WILL BRIEFLY DISCUSS EACH OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS.

REDUCING THE NUMBER
OF COMMISSIONERS

ALTHOUGH WE RECOGNIZE THAT THERE IS NO IDEAL SIZE FOR A REGULATORY COMMISSION, WE BELIEVE THAT REDUCING THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS FROM SEVEN TO FIVE IS LIKELY TO PROVIDE SEVERAL IMPORTANT BENEFITS. IT SHOULD MITIGATE CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIMEMBER COMMISSIONS; IT SHOULD RESULT IN IMPROVED MANAGEMENT BY MAKING THE CHAIRMAN'S LEADERSHIP JOB EASIER; AND IT SHOULD REDUCE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS. AT PRESENT, BECAUSE OF UNFILLED VACANCIES THE COMMISSION HAS ONLY FIVE MEMBERS.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF
THE CHAIRMAN AND ESTAB-
LISHING A MANAGING DIRECTOR

THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL MERIT IN THE COMMISSION FORM OF ORGANIZATION FOR REGULATING THE COMPLEX AND POLITICALLY SENSITIVE AREA OF COMMUNICATIONS. A MULTIMEMBER COMMISSION CANNOT, HOWEVER, EFFECTIVELY ADMINISTER THE DAILY AFFAIRS OF A REGULATORY AGENCY. WHILE THE LANGUAGE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT PROVIDES THAT THE COMMISSION'S CHAIRMAN SHALL SERVE AS ITS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, THE CHAIRMAN'S ADMINISTRATIVE PREROGATIVES ARE SUBSTANTIALLY WEAKER THAN AT OTHER COMMISSIONS. WE, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDED THAT THE CONGRESS MAKE THE CHAIRMAN THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF THE AGENCY AND ENDOW HIM WITH FULL EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, INCLUDING THE POWER TO SELECT THE

HEADS OF MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (SUBJECT TO COMMISSION APPROVAL), TO DELEGATE RESPONSIBILITIES, TO ASSIGN AND TRANSFER STAFF MEMBERS, AND TO MAKE MANAGEMENT POLICY DETERMINATIONS, INCLUDING DETERMINATIONS AS TO THE COMMISSION'S INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANT MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP ROLE WE HAVE OUTLINED FOR THE CHAIRMAN, THE DESIGNATION OF ONE COMMISSIONER AS CHAIRMAN SHOULD ALSO BE SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION. SUCH CONFIRMATION WOULD BE REQUIRED SEPARATE AND APART FROM CONFIRMING COMMISSION MEMBERS AS IS CURRENTLY REQUIRED. THIS PROCEDURE WOULD PERMIT SENATE EVALUATION OF A NOMINEE'S MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS IN THE CASE WHERE AN INCUMBENT COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT TO FILL A VACANCY CREATED BY AN OUTGOING CHAIRMAN.

THE COMMISSION HAS AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WHO HAS RESPONSIBILITY FOR VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS SUCH AS PROCUREMENT, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, AND BUDGET PREPARATION, BUT HAS NO AUTHORITY TO DIRECT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAUS AND OFFICES. CONSEQUENTLY, NO ONE INDIVIDUAL FUNCTIONS AS THE CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AT THE COMMISSION, AND THE COMMISSION'S BUREAUS AND OFFICES HAVE OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY OF ONE ANOTHER WITH RESULTANT PROBLEMS IN COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION, AND DIRECTION. WE CONCLUDED THAT A CENTRAL LOCUS OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY--A MANAGING DIRECTOR--WAS NEEDED. TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF A STRONG MANAGING DIRECTOR IN IMPROVING OVERALL COMMISSION MANAGEMENT, WE RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THIS POSITION.

LENGTHENING THE TERMS
OF COMMISSIONERS

WE BELIEVE THAT SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM LENGTHENING THE SEVEN YEAR TERMS OF COMMISSIONERS. SUCH ACTION SHOULD HAVE A FAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CAREER CONCEPT OF COMMISSION SERVICE, ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATORY PROFESSIONALISM AND ACCUMULATION OF TECHNICAL EXPERTISE, AND ON FOSTERING REAL INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY IN THE COLLEGIAL DECISIONMAKING PROCESS. IT SHOULD ALSO SERVE TO INCREASE (1) INTEREST IN THE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION, AND (2) SUPPORT FOR ESTABLISHING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MORE CONDUCTIVE TO GOOD MANAGEMENT.

IN CONCLUSION, WE BELIEVE THAT THE CHANGES EMBODIED IN S. 821, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OTHER CHANGES WHICH WE HAVE PROPOSED IN THE COMMISSION'S ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT CAN FORM A SOUND CORNERSTONE FOR ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMMISSION'S OPERATIONS.

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THIS CONCLUDES MY PREPARED STATEMENT. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO RESPOND TO ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

GAO REPORTS ON THE FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
JULY 1976 - MARCH 1981

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Report Requestor</u>
Cable Television And A Regulatory Policy (CED-76-124)	7/16/76	Subcommittee on Communications, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Information Reported By Federal Organi- zations On The Purpose, Duration, And Cost Associated With Cable Television (CED-76-149)	9/15/76	Subcommittee on Communications, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Establishing A Proper Fee Schedule Under The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (CED-77-70)	5/6/77	Chairman, Subcom- mittee on Communi- cations, Senate Committee on Com- merce, Science, and Transportation Chairman, Subcom- mittee on Communi- cations, House Committee on Inter- state and Foreign Commerce
Responsibilities, Actions, And Coordi- nation Of Federal Agencies In Interna- tional Telecommuni- cations Services (CED-77-132)	9/29/77	Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, Sub- committee on Communi- cations, House Com- mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Greater Coordination And A More Effective Policy Needed For Inter- national Telecommunica- tions Facilities (CED-78-87)	3/31/78	Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, Sub- committee on Communi- cations, House Commit- tee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Report Requestor</u>
The Role Of Field Operations In The Federal Communications Commission's Regulatory Structure (CED-78-151)	8/18/78	Report initiated by GAO
Developing A Domestic Common Carrier Telecommunications Policy: What Are The Issues? (CED-79-18)	1/24/79	Report initiated by GAO
Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose And Consequences For Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62)	6/4/79	Report initiated by GAO
Organizing The Federal Communications Commission For Greater Management And Regulatory Effectiveness (CED-79-107)	7/30/79	Chairman, Subcommittee on Communications, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Outlook Dim For Revised Accounting System Needed For Changing Telephone Industry (FGMS-80-9)	11/13/79	Report initiated by GAO
FCC's Decision To Consolidate Licensing Division In Gettysburg, PA, Was Made Without Adequate Analysis (CED-80-27)	12/3/79	Senator Paul S. Sarbanes and Chairman, House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs
Letter Commenting on Certain Aspects of H.R. 6121, the Telecommunications Act of 1980 B-200146 (CED 0-371)	9/5/80	Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

GAO WORK RELATING TO
TELECOMMUNICATIONS LEGISLATION
INTRODUCED IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF
LEGISLATION INTRODUCED
IN THE 97TH CONGRESS

GAO WORK

Senate

S. 22	First Amendment Clarification Act of 1981	Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62; June 4, 1979)
Sec. 2	Amends section 309 of the Communications Act of 1934 by adding ". . . the term 'public interest, convenience and necessity' shall not be construed to give the Commission jurisdiction to require the provision of broadcast time to any person or persons or for the expression of any viewpoint or viewpoints."	Chapter 7 (pp. 155-167)
Sec. 3	Strikes out section 312(a)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 which authorizes the Commission to revoke a station license or construction permit: " * * * for willful or repeated failure to allow reasonable access to or to permit purchase of reasonable amounts of time for the use of a broadcasting station by a legally qualified candidate for Federal elective office on behalf of his candidacy."	Chapter 7 (pp. 143-154)
Sec. 4	Repeals section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934--the "equal time" provisions.	Chapter 7 (pp. 143-154)

LEGISLATION--97TH CONGRESSGAO WORK

S. 270 Radio Deregulation Act of 1981

Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62; June 4, 1979)

Sec. 2(a) Establishes indefinite license terms for radio broadcasting stations

Chapter 2 (pp. 8-14, 30-32, 34-35)

Sec. 3 Allows the Commission to grant an application in the radio broadcast service based on a system of random selection when there is more than one qualified applicant.

Chapter 2 (pp. 20-35)

Sec. 4 Prohibits the Commission from requiring radio broadcast licensees to: (1) provide news, public affairs, locally produced, or any other programs; (2) adhere to a particular programming format; (3) maintain program logs; (4) ascertain the problems, needs, and interests of its service area; and (5) restrict the length or frequency of commercial announcements.

Chapters 3 and 4

S. 601 Television Licensing and Renewal Act of 1981

Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62; June 4, 1979)

Sec. 2 Extends television broadcast license terms from 3 to 5 years.

Chapter 2 (pages 8-14, 31-35)

Sec. 3(i) Permits the Commission to employ a system of random selection to choose among qualified applicants for an initial license or construction permit in the television broadcast service.

Chapter 2 (pp. 14-35)

LEGISLATION--97TH CONGRESSGAO WORK

	(j) Establishes criteria for renewal of television broadcast licenses.	Chapters 2 and 3
	(k) Bars the Commission when considering applications for renewal of television broadcast station licenses, from considering applications from other persons for the facilities for which renewal is sought.	Chapter 2 (pp. 20-35)
S. 821	Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1981	
	Authorizes appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984.	Organizing the Federal Communications Commission for Greater Management and Regulatory Effectiveness (CED-79-107, July 30, 1979) Chapter 2 (pp. 21-22, 27)
	Establishes a schedule of charges for Commission services.	Establishing a Proper Fee Schedule Under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (CED-77-70, May 6, 1977) Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV. (CED-79-62, June 4, 1979) Chapter 8
S. 898	Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act of 1981	
	Sec. 227 Sets forth conditions relating to the establishment of fully separated affiliates by dominant-regulated carriers.	Letter to Chairman, House Judiciary Committee commenting on certain aspects of H.R. 6121, the Telecommunications Act of 1980 B-200146 (CED 0-371, Sept. 5, 1980)

LEGISLATION--97TH CONGRESSGAO WORKHouse of Representatives

H.R. 1297 Radio Broadcasting Deregulation Act of 1981

Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62, June 4, 1979)

Sec. 2 Prohibits the Commission from requiring commercial radio broadcast stations: (1) to limit or otherwise restrict the amount of broadcasting time which may be devoted to the broadcasting of commercials or other advertising messages or programs; (2) to ascertain the problems, needs, and interests of persons residing in the service areas of the stations involved; (3) to establish or maintain comprehensive programming logs or other similar records; (4) to obtain any approval or authorization from the Commission with respect to any change in the programming format of such stations; or (5) to devote any portion of broadcasting time to the broadcasting of nonentertainment programming.

Chapters 3 and 4

H.R. 1298 Broadcast Licensing Act of 1981

Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62, June 4, 1979)

Sec. 2 Extends television broadcast license terms from three to five years and radio broadcast license terms from three to ten years.

Chapter 2 (pp. 8-14, 30-32, 34-35)

LEGISLATION--97TH CONGRESSGAO WORK

Sec. 3	Establishes criteria for renewal of broadcast licenses; bars the Commission, when considering renewal applications for broadcast licenses, from considering applications from other persons for the facilities for which renewal is sought.	Chapters 3 and 5
Sec. 4	Allows the Commission to issue broadcast construction permits to initial applicants without hearings if the only basis for a hearing is that the application is mutually exclusive with another application as the result of engineering or technical factors.	Chapter 2 (pp. 20-35)
H.R. 1801	Amendment to Title I, Communications Act of 1934	Organizing the Federal Communications Commission for Greater Management and Regulatory Effectiveness (CED-79-107, July 30, 1979)
	Authorizes appropriations for the Commission for fiscal years 1982, 1983, and 1984	Chapter 2 (pp. 21-22, 27)
H.R. 2964	Amendment to Title III, Communications Act of 1934	
	Requires the Commission to collect certain financial information from commercial broadcast station licensees and to make such information available for public inspection	Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62, June 4, 1979) Chapter 3 (pp. 62-66, 73-75)

APPENDIX II

LEGISLATION--97TH CONGRESS

H.R. 3239 Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1981

Sec. 6 Authorizes appropriations for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1982

Sec. 3 Requires the Commission to develop fee schedules for specified Commission services

APPENDIX II

GAO WORK

Organizing the Federal Communications Commission for Greater Management and Regulatory Effectiveness (CED-79-107, July 30, 1979) Chapter 2 (pp. 21-22, 27)

Establishing a Proper Fee Schedule Under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (CED-77-70, May 6, 1977)

Selected FCC Regulatory Policies: Their Purpose and Consequences for Commercial Radio and TV (CED-79-62, June 4, 1979) Chapter 8